

MISS DAVIS BARS MOORE'S COUNSEL

Commissioner Will Put
John Whalen Out if He
Appears, She Says.

ACCUSED OVERSEER GETS DAY'S DELAY

Objects in Vain to His Superior's
Plan to Try Him Before
Witnesses.

Something is likely to happen if John Whalen, former Corporation Counsel, tries to attend the postponed hearing of Martin J. Moore, suspended overseer of the Hart's Island Reformatory, before Commissioner Katharine B. Davis this morning.

"He will have to be put out, that's all there is to it," she said yesterday afternoon. Earlier in the day she had ordered him to leave when an attempt was made to hold the hearing in the presence of the Commissioner alone.

"Being a civil service employee, he is entitled to a departmental hearing only," the Commissioner continued. "I decided to have three disinterested persons present. I understood Mr. Moore to agree to this."

Counsel Barred Out.

When Mr. Moore was asked at yesterday's meeting whether he was prepared to be heard before the witnesses, the overseer said he was represented by Mr. Whalen. The latter said the sole judge should be Miss Davis. Darwin R. James, Jr., was present as the choice of Dr. Moskowitz representing the civil service, and Miss Davis had chosen O. F. Lewis, secretary of the Prison Association. Moore had chosen no one, though Miss Davis had given him the privilege of doing so.

Miss Davis explained to Mr. Whalen why she thought it advisable to have witnesses.

"In any event," she declared, "you have no right here. I specifically informed Mr. Moore that he could not be represented by counsel, but that he could bring a friend who was not an attorney. I am very much afraid that you will have to leave the room."

Mr. Whalen objected to this and pleaded for an adjournment. When this was denied he insisted that the Commissioner rule on his objection.

Will Not Change Ruling.

"Well," replied Miss Davis, "I am not a lawyer, but I must inform you that your objection is overruled, and that you cannot stay in this room."

"I'm denied permission to stay in the room," did you get that, stenographer? Put it down," he replied.

Miss Davis again asked him to leave the room and he left it. Mr. Moore then objected to the witnesses, and when he insisted that he should have counsel the Commissioner said:

"I shall not change my position. You agreed to be tried in this manner. If you had faith in me you would be willing to stand trial under any conditions."

Miss Davis finally consented to postponement until this morning at 9:30 o'clock, so Mr. Moore could bring a friend.

In her office yesterday afternoon she explained her idea in having witnesses present.

"To insure impartiality," she said, "I decided that if Mr. Moore could con-

vince three witnesses that he was innocent I would hold him innocent. If they should believe him to be guilty, I should then hold him innocent or guilty as I saw fit."

Mr. Moore was suspended on February 10 on the following charges: That he failed to report the alleged beating of Louis Levine, an inmate, by Keeper Frank McConnell, on or about December 17, 1914; that he permitted the infliction of blows on Louis Levine, William James, Albert Veraldo, A. Muschenich and James Meeney, neither in self-defense nor to prevent their escape; that cruel and unusual punishment was inflicted on Abbie Goldberger, Albert Veraldo and A. Muschenich; that improper and misleading requisitions for supplies were made, records showing that much more whiskey and victuals were required than were actually consumed by inmates; and that he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and disloyalty to a superior officer.

Since Moore is not a veteran he is not entitled to counsel in the hearing. Mr. Whalen had no statement to make last evening.

ISLAND CURING DRUG VICTIMS

Commissioner Davis Denies the
Prisoners There Learn
Deadly Habits.

"That man has not been in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island since our crusade against drugs was started," the overseer said yesterday afternoon, referring to the story in yesterday's Tribune of John Leyden, who begged the police to be sent anywhere but the workhouse.

"He had been sent to the workhouse twice, once in 1913, and the last time last April, which was just about the time that our crusade reached Blackwell's Island," he remembered.

"I have been sent to the workhouse since then," he said, "but I have not learned any bad habits from the prisoners there."

"We have two drug wards now," continued the Commissioner, "one for men and one for women. Both are under the supervision of Dr. Ernest Bishop."

"The habit has been reduced a great deal, and I am positive that there is no solicitation to sell drugs among the prisoners. I know prisoners who are testifying to the effectiveness of the cure. I know of a woman afflicted with the habit who asked this week to be sent there for the cure alone. Last week a man made the same request. Doesn't that look as if something were being accomplished?"

EX-CONVICTS NOT HIRED

Warden Denies Mr. Ford Was
to Take Discharged Men.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, denied last night that Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, had made arrangements to take discharged inmates of the prison into his employ. A newspaper printed yesterday what purported to be an account of an agreement reached by Mr. Ford and Warden Osborne whereby discharged and paroled convicts should be sent to various points in the West at Mr. Ford's expense.

A few weeks ago Mr. Ford announced before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission that he believed every convict sent out from Sing Sing could be reclaimed by being given a chance to work under a sympathetic employer. Warden Osborne said that ex-prisoners on their own initiative might have obtained work from Mr. Ford since the latter's announcement.

FEMINISTS UPHOLD MARRIED TEACHERS

Urge Board of Education
to Repeal the Bylaw
That Bars Them.

PROTEST AGAINST BLOW AT WOMEN

Bill for Half-Fare for School
Children Meets Opposition
in Senate Hearing.

By HENRIETTA RODMAN.

More than a hundred of the most prominent feminists in the city endorsed the following resolution last evening and forwarded it to President Churchill of the Board of Education:

"We believe that the bylaw which forbids the appointment of married women as teachers, unless their husbands are incapable of earning a living, is an injury to women, to children and to the community."

"We, therefore, urge its repeal and ask that the appointment of women teachers be determined hereafter by efficiency, and not by celibacy or the condition of their husbands."

Don't you think that sounds reasonable? I am wondering what the Board of Education will do with it at its next meeting. The majority of the Board of Education has been consistently anti-feminist for the last ten years, at least. They opposed equal pay for women until the Legislature compelled them to grant it. They discharged women teachers who married until they were forced to reinstate them. They discharged women for motherhood until Dr. Finley interfered. That is, the Board of Education has denied justice to the women teachers in every important issue until they have been forced by public opinion and higher authority to grant it.

A hearing was held in Albany Tuesday on Senate bill 96, the school children's half-fare bill.

The chairman of the Public Service Commission, before whom the hearing was held, opposed the bill on the ground that it would force the transportation companies to perform acts of charity. Representatives of the companies themselves protested that the passage of the measure would result in confiscation of their property.

Friends of the bill urged that the companies would not need to increase their equipment, as the school children do not travel in the hours when the rush is greatest; that thousands of dollars would be earned by using cars to their capacity at the children's hours; and above all that many thousands of children now unable to get training to their better equipped for citizenship.

So it was shown that the transportation companies could without serious loss perform an important social service.

Will they?

"Minimums" on the B. of E.

"Decreasing the membership would destroy democratic representation. A clash of minimums was wanted—that was the purification of the whole thing."—Globe, Feb. 17.

CHINA REVEALS JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Her Version Presented to
Powers Differs from
Tokio Statement.

NEIGHBORS FLOCK TO DIVORCE CASE

Suicide Named in Doctor's
Charges Against His
Wife of 20 Years.

Following out the Parents' League idea, the Circle Club of the Barnard School for Girls has made arrangements to visit the Brooklyn navy yard, the Mint, Ellis Island and Governor's Island.

A new step in the self-government plan of the Upper School has been taken up by the girls whose examination standings were unsatisfactory. The responsibility has been placed on the individual pupil, with the result that each of them has interviewed her teacher, and herself planned the review of her work, leading up to a self-appointed examination. The plan points to a record in a month's time of every girl having passed her examination.

"New Ways for Doing Better Work for the Children," will be the topic at next meeting of the Teachers' League, Friday, at 8:15 o'clock in Washington Irving High School. These four questions of President Churchill are to be answered:

1. What is it that the children attending school most need?
2. By what methods may they be most effectively trained to satisfy those needs?
3. Are the methods already employed meeting the situation?
4. What improvement should be made in existing means and methods of instruction?

LATE AUTO TRIP CAUSED BREAK

Plaintiff Tells of Card Parties,
Drinking and Other
Diversions.

"Time trouble and no headlight" was the explanation given by Mrs. Charles D. Cropsey to her husband, a well known physician of Rutherford, N. J., for her failure to return home until the morning after an automobile trip with Dr. Edwin De Baun, of Passaic.

"Too thin!" was the only comment Dr. Cropsey made, and a few hours later they separated. In January, 1914, Dr. De Baun killed himself after Dr. Cropsey had begun an action for \$50,000, charging him with alienation of Mrs. Cropsey's affection. On March 16, 1914, Dr. Cropsey began suit for divorce, naming Dr. De Baun as co-respondent.

The first hearing was held yesterday in Jersey City before Judge Chancery Baches. Many Rutherford men and women were present. Mrs. Cropsey appeared in court dressed in black silk and a modish white hat. She is a slender, handsome woman of 39. The Cropseys were married in 1892 and have no children.

Dr. Cropsey on the witness stand told of card parties, drinking, and other diversions. He said that Mrs. Cropsey had been with Dr. De Baun and Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Whiskey and highballs, he said, were the favorite beverages at these affairs, which were held in the Cropsey home.

Found House Dark.

Then one evening in May, 1913, the witness said, he found the house in darkness. Out of the library came Mrs. Cropsey and Dr. De Baun.

"What are you doing here with my wife?" he asked Dr. De Baun.

Mrs. Cropsey answered quickly: "I had a pain in my neck and he was massaging it with the electric vibrator. I did not hear of a doctor using a vibrator at night in a dark room." Cropsey's lawyer asked:

"I never did," was the emphatic answer.

BATES ELECTED MOOSE CHAIRMAN

George W. Perkins Re-
gards Place in Party a
Sacred Privilege.

HOBO BEAUX TO BASHFUL AT DE GINK'S "LADIES' DAY"

Function, However, Is Voted a Great Success—Barber's
Mirror Commandeered for Use of Nosepowder-
ers—Mrs. Jeff Davis Chaperon.

Ladies' Day at the Hotel de Gink revealed the amazing fact that the "hoboes" are bashful. Ladies blond and ladies dark, stenographers from the Municipal Building, and waitresses from Bowers restaurants swarmed all over the place, the hobo orchestra played their catchiest one-steps, but the wistful feet of the ladies tapped the floor in vain. Not a "bo" asked for the pleasure. Jeff Davis could not cajole, and a whole was affected by the first set of requests.

Tokio, Feb. 18.—The impression is held in some quarters here that, without intending to disturb the "open door policy," the integrity of China, or the spheres of influence of other powers, Japan will gradually seek to exert her influence in China. She feels that her position entitles her to a preponderant part in the development of the Chinese Republic.

London, Feb. 18.—The anxiety felt here concerning the demands made by Japan on China was exemplified in a request made in Parliament this afternoon for the publication of the text of these demands. Sir Edward Grey said he was not in a position to communicate the desired information, which had been given to him confidentially by the Japanese government.

The belief prevailed in official quarters that as the Chinese memorandum antedated considerably the statement given the powers by Japan the latter document probably constituted the present basis of negotiations. It was believed either that the original demands were only tentative and orally made, or that they had been abandoned altogether by Japan.

The Japanese official, published yesterday, confining Japan's requests to privileges and concessions in Southern Manchuria, inner Mongolia and Shantung, does not, so far as American servers are informed, conflict with the two policies to which the United States has been committed—the principle of maintaining the integrity of China and the "open door" for commercial opportunity. As for the original version now given out by the Chinese government, it was believed in quarters usually well informed that the Japanese also had asked for privileges in certain localities, as the province of Fukien and Kiangsi, with new railway concessions and control of mining works. Obligations requiring the consent of Japan before choosing political advisers or military advisers or the floating of loans were thought here, too, to have referred only to those provinces and not to the republic of China, although there are persistent reports that China as a whole was affected by the first set of requests.

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The hearing will continue on April 1. Mrs. Cropsey has filed a cross suit.

Barred from Hotel.

Anthony Cudiniello, of Roselle Park, Union County, who was night clerk at the Berkeley Hotel, in Roselle Park, told of a runaway stopping in front of the hotel on July 27, 1913, and a man coming in to engage a room. The man, who was named "John," was put into evidence, showed the entry of Dr. De Baun's name.

"I have my wife with me, but I don't want to put her name down. I will pay for her, but I don't want to register her," the stranger said, according to the clerk. When he refused to give him the room the man drove off toward Rutherford.

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ADULTS KISSED WERE RARE

Dr. Cropsey was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Merritt Lane, counsel for Mrs. Cropsey.

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It's Trade Timidity That Ails Hatters

another labelled "English make." Now it may be that my interpretation is wrong; it may be, as you say, that the impressive design in the crown is NOT meant to deceive the public. But, if not, what on earth is its intent? I don't suppose you put it there to reduce the price of bread, or improve the rush hour service in the Subway, or reconstruct the map of Europe. What is the idea, Mr. Kaufman? Next time you write me one of your enjoyable letters signed "Yours for truthful advertising," I hope you will explain.

ONE DEALER SEES THE LIGHT.

There is no such half-way honesty in the stand taken by J. P. Carey & Co., of the Grand Central Terminal, as expressed in a letter to me from their Mr. Clark:

"I believe you have brought this matter before the trade in a way that has never been done before, and that you will find practically all the retail and wholesale men will support you in this movement."

"It was only recently that I myself had been induced to order foreign labels on goods made in this country, in view of the demand created for such merchandise; but, fortunately, having read your articles, I have been able to change these labels, as I feel you are absolutely correct in your statements in regard to this subject."

Mr. Clark believes that his hats are good enough to sell on their merits without any factitious or fictitious label aid, a pretty sound basis on which to do business.

What does Irving, inventor of the "Clayton & Co. Imported by Irving" design for the Danbury, Conn., models in which he deals, think of his hats? So far he has not confided in me, but recently, passing his East Twenty-third Street Store, I noted a curious phenomenon. Before the appearance of my former article the show window was fairly abloom with fake labels. Now all those hats have coyly turned on their respective axes away from public view, and a man has got to be a thirty-third degree contortionist to find out anything at all about their modest and shrinking interiors.

Documents of unimpeachable character are sent me by Truly Warner to prove that for a year now he has instructed his wholesale trade to discontinue the use of the legend "Imported by Truly Warner." This is unquestionably a step toward a justification of Mr. Warner's given name. But he has still some distance to go. The very British appearing design of "Bannock Bros., Ltd." above his own label, would certainly suggest a foreign origin for the hat, whether with or without the definitive "imported by." Otherwise, why use it? Looking into the depths of the hat and the subject, I am forced to the conviction that Truly Warner's hats are still paved with good intentions.

Indubitably, there is a use for the fake label. It is less honorable than expedient. It is to sell goods, which, unlike the Carey and Kaufman and Warner hats, are not worth the price asked. The Greenhut Store has been practising this method in connection with some of its bargains exploitation. Men's hats, "marked down" from \$2.50, were recently offered at a "special sale" for \$1.25. To a Tribune representative, one of these bargains bearing the label "Monteith, Hatter to the Nobility, London," inscribed upon a most impressive crest, was sold. The hat is a "made-over," and came from New York's East Side. It is not worth the \$1.25 asked for it, let alone the \$2.50 "value" claimed. In this case the fraud was essential to the sale. The store was obliged to set a false mark upon that hat in order to "make good" on the claim of value, just as a dealer must miscall sand "sugar" to sell it in his grocery.

This, however, is the exception. As I have stated, the American hat is usually good enough to defy competition. If the public fails to appreciate this the fault lies at the door of the trade, which has misled it by misbranding its sound, home-made wares. No dealer would dream of misbranding a Stetson, a Knox or a Dunlap, and those standard hats have been established as standard by the faith of their makers that American-made headgear is the best in the world at the price.

The fake labellers know that to be true of their brands, too. They've got the goods and they appreciate it. What they haven't quite got is the courage to come out and say so, for while they prefer honesty and are moving in that direction, still they're afraid of the public which they have fooled so long.

Trade timidity: that's all that's the matter with the hatter.

Will England Reverse Herself?

The Wilhelmina, now detained at Falmouth, England, with a British naval guard aboard, furnishes the basis for this clearest, most explicit explanation yet printed of the international war laws governing neutral cargoes. Read this article and you can follow the international maritime tangle intelligently.

Priceless Letters Brought to Light

Here are letters from Washington, Lincoln, Tad Lincoln, Stevenson and other great men—finely preserved in one of the notable American collections. There are clear reproductions in facsimile, too.

Army of a Million Ready Young Men

"The President could raise an army of a million in a day," said Secretary Bryan, but critics object that it would be untrained and almost worthless. But here is a plan by which we could have a trained reserve of 1,000,000 young men—and without withdrawing them from the industrial field.

Dutch Treaters Dine and Shine

Those merry wags at the Dutch Treat Club! They put on an opera at their annual festival, with leading lights in the literary and art world as performers; it was a wholly novel production, and a wholly unusual audience applauded it.

Isadora Duncan's Dancers Drawn

Clive Weed, The Tribune's cartoonist, sat and watched Isadora Duncan and her pupils at their dance and rehearsals day by day until he could catch on paper the rhythm of dancing bodies and flying draperies, faithfully reproduced in clever sketches in next Sunday's paper.

The Sunday Tribune

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